Annual Report

April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983

Legal Services Society
of British Columbia

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Annual Report 1982/83

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Contents

Report of the Chairman	**4**
Executive Director's Report	**6**
Board of Directors 1982-83	**7**
Client Services	**8**
Who is Eligible?	8
Methods of Providing Service	8
Other Funded Agencies	10
Special Programs	11
Training	12
Restraint Program	12
Planning and Research Department	**14**
Legal Information Services Department	**14**
Schools Program	14
Public Legal Information Program	15
Library Services Program	16
Native Programs Department	**17**
Native Community Law Offices	18
Native Friendship Centres	18
New Developments	18
Tables	**19**
Applications Received: Legal Services Society Branch Offices – Table I	19
Criminal Tariff Costs, by Offence Type – Table II	19
Family Tariff Costs, by Type of Proceeding – Table III	21
Types of Problems Routinely Handled by Community Law Offices – Table IV	21
Auditor's Report	**22**
Notes to the Financial Statements	**22**
Schedules	**25**
Statements	**23**
Balance Sheet of 31 March 1983	23
Statement of Income and Expenditures For the Year Ended 31 March 1983	24
Legal Services Society Branch Offices	**26**
Community Law Offices	**28**
Native Legal Information Offices	**27**

Chairman's Report

This has been a testing year for the Legal Services Society, overshadowed by government policy of fiscal restraint during a time of unprecedented increase in demand for legal aid.

Late in August 1982 we were advised by the Attorney General's Ministry that our approved 1982/83 budget for government funding was to be cut back by $625,000. Similarly, the base level for the 1983/84 budget for government funding was cut back from $13,400,619 to $12,150,619. Because this decision came so late in the financial year and because of the unavoidable time lag between decision upon specific measures of retrenchment and their implementation, it proved impossible to make much of the required savings in the fiscal year 1982/83.

Another problem arose out of our earlier decisions to raise the judicare tariff by about 38% in 1981 and to spread the impact of this additional cost over the 1982/83 and 1983/84 fiscal years. In view of the proposed reduction in the base level of funding from government in 1983/84, this decision had to be reversed, thereby adding back $720,000 to the 1982/83 deficit.

Furthermore, we were required by the Auditor General to change our treatment of tariff accounts in the 1982/83 fiscal year to a semi-accrual system. This had the effect of moving a further $400,000 from our 1983/84 accounts back into 1982/83, thereby further swelling our deficit for the last mentioned fiscal year.

Our problems were aggravated by the fact that our own Management Information System is not yet capable of analyzing case load statistical reports. The analyses which we received from the Government data system failed to alert us to the degree of increase in demand for service over the previous year, namely 27% in criminal law and 33% in family law cases.

After much consideration by the staff and the Board of the Society, drastic retrenchment in services has taken place, commencing in September as described in the departmental reports within.

At the same time the Board decided that the public should be made fully aware of the nature of the cutbacks and the impact that they would have upon our clientele. In addition to a number of news conferences, three public meetings were organized with enthusiasm by the staff, on their own time and with their own funds, at Vancouver, Victoria and Kamloops. Warm thanks and appreciation are due to the media for publicizing our need for further funds.

Members of the Board and senior staff held meetings with the Attorney General and officials of his Ministry and also with the Governors of the Law Foundation to keep them abreast of our problems and of the measures which we were adopting to deal with them.

Throughout these discussions we have been indebted to the Law Society and the Canadian Bar Association for their solid support. We are particularly gratified by the formation of a standing committee of the Law Society, composed of three Benchers, representatives of the Canadian Bar Association, the Law Union and others for the purpose of monitoring and supporting the funding of our Society.

As the true impact of increased demand for legal services became more and more evident, it was clear that even the stringent economy measures adopted in September were inadequate.

It was necessary to inform the Attorney General that in order to forestall the 1983/84 deficit from becoming unmanageable, draconian measures would have to be adopted by way of further curtailment of services. Some of these measures might well have resulted in violation of the terms of the Federal-Provincial Legal Aid Agreement.

Fortunately the Attorney General and the Law Foundation came to our rescue in January with supplementary grants of $300,000 and $500,000 respectively, followed by a further government grant arranged by the then Attorney General of $1,900,000 to cover the balance of our 1982/83 deficit. With this support, we were

able to avoid the drastic cuts we had been considering.

It is understandable that the government would wish us to stay within a fixed budget, as we and our predecessors, the Legal Services Commission and the Legal Aid Society, had been able to do in the past during more or less normal economic times.

To this end we have been vigilant to explore and implement every reasonable avenue of economy as proved by the report of Mr. Frank Rhodes, Assistant Deputy Attorney General, who fully investigated our administrative procedures prior to our receipt of the $1.9 million supplementary grant.

Whilst the full implementation of our Management Information System will undoubtedly give us an earlier warning of surges in demand for service, it must be recognized that so long as the Legal Services Society Act and the Federal-Provincial Legal Aid Agreement lay down minimum standards of service and so long as our economy suffers the kind of fluctuation as has occurred in the past two years, it is impractical to expect an invariably accurate forecast of the funding needs of our Society when it prepares its annual budget a year in advance.

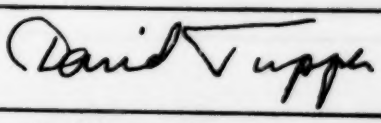
We are hopeful that the evaluation of our whole system of delivery of legal services which has been in progress during the past year will point the way to improvements in the efficiency and quality of our services without adding cost. This evaluation, which has been funded by the Federal Government, is led by Dr. Patricia Brantingham, the noted criminologist from Simon Fraser University who led the evaluation of our Burnaby Criminal Defender Project.

We have been greatly concerned by the effect of the cutback of services to the public in family law, traditionally provided by the Attorney General's Ministry and by our inability, with our beleaguered resources, to fill this gap.

A topic which has occupied a great deal of time and attention of our staff and Board has been an assessment of further need for legal services which will arise under the Young Offenders Act when it comes into effect. Valuable representations have been made to us in this connection by representatives of the Bench and the Bar.

In conclusion I must record the deep regret of our Directors and I am sure of all of our staff at the loss of our Executive Director Bryan Ralph who resigned late in the year to join the Faculty of Law of the University of British Columbia. His brilliant leadership over the past decade in undertaking the role of Executive Director of the Legal Aid Society, and in melding the organization of that Society with that of the Legal Services Commission when they were amalgamated to form the Legal Services Society four years ago, and in bringing our Society to its present level of achievement, has been a major contribution to the system of justice in British Columbia and, indeed, an example to the rest of the country. Happily, Stephen Owen recruited from our own ranks to replace him, is proving a worthy successor.

Finally, as the retiring Chairman, I wish to convey my admiration for and gratitude to the Board and staff of the Society for their dedication, enthusiasm and great abilities in carrying out the objects of the Society during my term of office, often in the face of great difficulties, and to say that to have been ssociated with this endeavour has been a source of great pride and pleasure.



David Tupper, Chairman

Executive Director's Report

The fundamental challenge to the Legal Services Society in the face of increased demand and restricted revenues has been to keep its composure.

It was vital that the retrenchment be cautious and sensitive to the wide mandate of the Society. The Society has the responsibility to ensure that basic legal services are available to those who cannot otherwise obtain them and who have legal problems which threaten their liberty, health, safety, shelter, subsistence or livelihood. It also has the responsibility to provide education, advice and information about the law to all the people of British Columbia.

Although the major share of the Society's budget has always gone to direct client services which present an obvious urgency, the Society has attempted to maintain the wider structure of special needs and information services, which distinguish the B.C. plan as being among the most innovative and effective in Canada.

Equality before the law is a foundation of Canadian democracy; it is as important as the right to vote. While health care, education and other social services are vitally important, they are the consequences of a fair and democratic society and therefore secondary to the need for legal services sufficient to ensure confidence in the rule of law. Such services should never be sacrificed lightly, and at a time of economic recession, they are more essential than ever. The growing gap between the few who can afford the high fees of private lawyers and those who qualify for legal aid is a threat to the public respect for our delicate legal system.

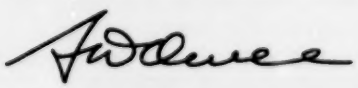
A major role of the Society is to provide individuals with the means to contest the actions and charges of the state. Those charged with criminal offences, parents whose children have been apprehended, and people appealing against the denial of social assistance are examples. Our adversary system of justice demands a balanced representation. The autonomy expressed in its legislation is intended to ensure that the Society is able to provide this. It is essential that this independence be preserved and not allowed to deteriorate through inadequate funding.

Another measure of democratic expression is the extent to which decision-making is decentralized. Different types of decisions are appropriate to different levels of control and democracy demands that they be no more centralized than is absolutely necessary for rational planning and coordination. Legal services are subject to this need. The Act gives the Society the responsibility for setting priorities independent of government. Yet it is vital that this not be totally centralized with the Head Office and Board of Directors.

A minimum level of services must be ensured throughout the province, particularly when services are being reduced. The delicate relationship of the Society with its major funders demands coordinated evaluation and reporting. However, local decision-making must be encouraged through staff direction, the funding of community law offices and public legal education projects, and reliance on existing community resources, volunteers and knowledge to provide the most needed services in the most appropriate ways. Centalization is a great temptation, especially when the organization is under pressure. The Society must remain sensitive to the danger of losing the support and resources of those it is mandated to help, and must encourage local participation.

Clearly, the Society must ensure that it provides the maximum level of legal assistance from the funds made available to it. It must constantly be examining new and more effective ways of delivering services. In the past year, there has been encouraging success in pro bono programs with the private Bar, the formation of community resource groups in family, tenant and immigration law, and the development of low cost, self-help materials in criminal, family, WCB and prison law. These must continue and expand.

The present criteria in legal aid should not discourage the many people contributing to the system in B.C. Rather, it should emphasize the vital importance of this work. Although services have been drastically reduced over the past year, and may yet be reduced further, the basic structure of an autonomous, broad-based and diversified delivery system remains, with experienced and dedicated people supporting it throughout the province.



Stephen Owen
Executive Director

Board of Directors 1982-1983*

David W.H. Tupper **Chairman**	Lawyer, Vancouver (To February 1, 1983)
Donald A. Silversides **Chairman**	Lawyer, Vancouver (From February 1, 1983)
T.J. Melnick **Vice-Chairman**	Lawyer, Cranbrook (From February 1, 1983)
Duncan W. Shaw	Lawyer, Vancouver
Mr. Justice J.A. MacDonald	Judge of the B.C. Court of Appeal Vancouver
Peggy Drury	Powell River
Robert Johnston	Lawyer, Victoria
David Smith	Minister, Fort Langley
Elizabeth O'Kiely	Social Worker, West Vancouver
Jane Fleming	Town Planner, Kelowna
Georges A. Goyer	Lawyer, Vancouver
David W. Ramsay	Lawyer, Prince George
Ann Rowles	Judge of the County Court, Vancouver
Bill Mussell	Educator, Chilliwack

Acknowledgements

The Legal Services Society wishes to acknowledge the generous funding which it receives from the Provincial Government and from the Law Foundation of British Columbia. In addition, the Government of Canada contributes significantly to the cost of criminal legal aid through a federal/provincial cost sharing agreement.

*The Legal Services Society Act provides for the appointment of 14 members of the Board of Directors, seven appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in council and seven appointed by the Law Society of British Columbia in consultation with the Executive of the British Columbia Branch of the Canadian Bar Association.

Client Services

The main roles of the Client Services Department are to administer programs throughout the province that provide legal services to eligible persons and to fund agencies that provide services compatible with the goals of the Society. The legal services are delivered to persons who would not otherwise be able to obtain assistance. The primary factor in determining eligibility is financial need. Other factors include ethnic, cultural or special need reasons.

In view of the restraint program adopted by the Legal Services Society Board, effective October 1st, 1982, actual financial income limits have been established to assist in the determination of eligibility for services. This stringent test, demanded by increasing costs and reduced revenues of the Society, has resulted in legal services being made available only to the extremely financially disadvantaged except where ethnic, cultural or special needs intervene.

The philosophy of the Client Services Department is that the person who has qualified for legal assistance should be able to advance his or her cause with resources and representation comparable to those available to the person who can afford to pay privately for legal services. Despite reduced resources, the Client Services Department continues to adhere to this philosophy.

Who Is Eligible?

Persons are financially eligible for legal aid when their income is less than the limit set for the population centre in which they reside. These limits are based on the Statistics Canada low income guidelines. In view of the restraint program, the Client Services Department has had to abandon its previous and more flexible test for eligibility which found persons financially eligible for legal aid when requiring them to pay legal fees would impair their ability to provide themselves and their dependents with the essentials necessary to keep them adequately fed, clothed and sheltered and living together as a family.

Application of the restraint program income guidelines, regular consultation between those determining eligibility, and the right of an applicant refused service to appeal the decision to the Executive Director, ensure considerable uniformity throughout the province.

Those not financially eligible for service may nevertheless be assisted if the needed service cannot be obtained from another source. Every effort is made to give ineligible persons as much legal information and advice as possible if they cannot afford a lawyer. Where possible, the person agrees to make a financial contribution. In addition, the restraint program requires a user fee of $30 per case to be paid by the person receiving legal assistance when the matter is of an on-going nature. This fee is required for cases referred to the private Bar and to staff lawyers alike. The user fee is reduced to $10 per case then the person is receiving G.A.I.N.

Methods of Providing Services

The two mechanisms for delivering services are through the private Bar by referral and through offices located around the province that are either operated by Legal Services or by agencies funded by Legal Services.

Tariff Programs

The private Bar is engaged in delivering services to eligible clients in the criminal and family law areas through tariff programs. The restraint program has reduced the amounts paid to private lawyers for referrals made after October 1st, 1982 by 12.5%. In addition, coverage in the criminal and family law areas has been, through necessity, substantially reduced, to include only those most serious and urgent matters.

Clients whose problems are covered by the tariff are referred by a Legal Services Society office or an

area director to a private lawyer. The lawyer is then paid for service determined by the tariff. The solicitor-client relationship is the same as if the client had retained a lawyer privately.

A client has the right to select any lawyer who is willing to act from within the geographical region where the client lives or where the problem arises. In criminal cases where the minimum penalty upon conviction is life imprisonment, the client is entitled to retain and instruct any member of the Bar of British Columbia who is prepared to act.

The criminal law tariff covers:

- All indictable offences.
- Summary conviction offences where there is a definite likelihood that, if convicted, the accused will receive a prison sentence or lose the means of earning a living.
- Juvenile Delinquents Act proceedings for which the accused would qualify if he or she were an adult.
- All proceedings under the Extradition Act and the Fugitive Offenders Act.

(See Table II)

During the period covered by this report, the family law tariff covered:

- Respondents in the Provincial Court under the Family Relations Act, where the respondent was facing a definite likelihood of imprisonment for inability or failure to pay maintenance.
- Parents under the Family and Child Services Act.
- Applicants or Respondents under the Child Paternity and Support Act.
- Urgent family law matters in County and Supreme Court, including divorces, Family Relations Act proceedings and adoptions.

(See Table III)

Tariff fees for private lawyers acting on legal aid cases are, in many cases, significantly below what lawyers would receive if they were acting in a similar case, on a private basis. In addition, lawyers in private practice frequently agree to act, without fee, in civil law cases where no tariff is provided. The contribution the private Bar makes to the service provided to clients in these ways is invaluable.

Reciprocity

Where residents of other jurisdictions require legal services in B.C., the Legal Services Society attempts to provide the same assitance for them as it does to residents of B.C.

Within Canada, this procedure is formalized by the interprovincial reciprocity agreement, which all provincial and territorial legal aid plans are parties to. Financial eligibility is determined according to the criteria of the applicant's province of residence. The service provided is that which the assisting province would provide to its own residents.

Internationally, the Legal Services Society has no formal reciprocity agreements. However, where a B.C. resident requires legal assistance in a foreign jurisdiction, the Legal Services Society will contact the legal aid program in the other jurisdiction and request that service be provided. The Legal Services Society handled approximately 556 reciprocal casr in the last year, from all parts of Canada, as well as from the U.S.A., Australia, United Kingdom, West Germany and other countries, both in Europe and the Commonwealth.

Duty Counsel

Duty counsel are staff lawyers or lawyers retained from private practice, who are available in the courts to advise accused persons held in custody. Advice is given concerning charges, court procedures and the right to apply for legal aid.

In addition, duty counsel ensure that the person applies for legal aid and the correct forms are completed; that bail applications are made on behalf of the accused person when appropriate; that the accused is represented upon sentencing if the accused decides to plead guilty; and that the accused is represented in cases where the Crown is seeking a psychiatric remand or a further remand in custody. Where possible, duty counsel also give advice to and appear on behalf of accused who are not in custody, but are making their

first appearance in court.

Duty counsel are provided in adult criminal courts in the following areas: Abbotsford, Alert Bay, Alexis Creek, Anaham Lake, Bella Bella, Bella Coola, Burnaby, Campbell River, Cassiar/Lower Post, Chetwynd, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Coquitlam, Courtenay, Cranbrook, Creston, Dawson Creek, Delta, Fernie, Fort Nelson, Fort St. James, Fort St. John, Gold River, Hope, Houston, Hudson Hope, Kamloops, Kelowna, Kimberley, Langley, Maple Ridge, Matsqui, Mission, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, 100 Mile House, Parksville, Penticton, Port Alberni, Port Hardy, Powell River, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Quesnel, Rossland, Sidney, Smithers, Sparwood, Surrey, Tahsis, Trail, Ucluelet, Vancouver, Vernon, and Victoria.

Although duty counsel are not provided in juvenile courts, every effort is made by the duty counsel in adult criminal court to also provide services to those juveniles appearing in provincial juvenile courts.

Legal Services Society Branch Offices

The Legal Services Society operates branch offices in a number of communities throughout the province. Staff lawyers and secretary/legal assistants and, in some offices, paralegals, administer the tariff and duty counsel programs. In addition, they provide a wide range of legal services to qualified applicants, particularly in areas of the law not covered by the Legal Services Society tariff.

Typical cases that may be handled by branch office staff include Workers'Compensation claims, welfare appeals, Unemployment Insurance cases and other administrative law matters; simple wills; small claims cases; labour law problems and defence in civil actions, including bankruptcy, foreclosure and debt; advice in family law matters, and representation in urgent family law matters in Supreme Court.

The offices are located in: Burnaby, Campbell River, Chilliwack, Cranbrook, Dawson Creek, Fort St. John, Kelowna, Nanaimo, Nelson, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Surrey, Vancouver, Vernon and Williams Lake.

Area Directors

In communities where there is no Legal Services Society branch office or community law office, a private lawyer administers the tariff programs and gives summary advice on non-tariff matters. Area Directors make an invaluable contribution to the overall service provided.

Area Directors are located in: Chetwynd, Delta, Duncan, Gibsons, Golden, Kaslo, Lillooet, Nakusp, Revelstoke, Richmond, Salmon Arm, Squamish, Terrace and Whitehorse.

Community Law Offices

The Legal Services Society funds a number of independent societies throughout the province which run community law offices. The offices are staffed by legal information workers and secretary/legal assistants, with approximately half the offices employing a staff lawyer and the other half making use of a lawyer in private practice to act as a consultant and supervisor. Most community law offices administer the legal aid tariff for their area.

The offices provide a wide range of legal services for the communities. The societies draw on their local knowledge to assess needs and set priorities.

These offices are located at: Abbotsford, Kamloops, Maple Ridge, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Penticton, Powell River, Quesnel, Smithers and Victoria.
(See Table IV)

Other Funded Agencies

Vancouver Community Legal Assistance Society

The Legal Services Society contributes a portion of the funds required by the Vancouver Community Legal Assistance Society (VCLAS). Through its three offices, VCLAS provides a range of services. It supplies a lawyer to supervise the Law Student's Legal Advice Clinic in

Greater Vancouver; it runs the Mental Patients' Advocacy Project at Riverview Mental Hospital, and it provides direct services through its staff at its main office.

VCLAS has been involved in such programs as assisting low-income groups with problems under the Society Act, handling welfare appeals, landlord and tenant matters, Unemployment Insurance cases, and undertaking test cases or class actions on matters of concern to low-income groups.

Elizabeth Fry Society
The Elizabeth Fry Society provides assistance to women in conflict with the law. The Society provides courtworker services around the province, community access workers to women's correctional institutions, and in Vancouver, counselling services. Although the Legal Services Society has had to reduce funding to the Elizabeth Fry Society for courtworkers as a result of the restraint program, the Elizabeth Fry Society continues to operate very effectively, primarily through the use of well-trained volunteers.

Special Programs

Prison Services Program
Special services are provided to prisoners in institutions in the Lower Mainland and the Fraser Valley by paralegal personnel and consulting lawyers, based primarily in Abbotsford. These special services ensure that prisoners can have access to the ordinary services that other citizens can look to for assistance, as well as to ensure that legal assistance is available for some of their unique problems.

Regular clinics are maintained by program staff in Kent Maximum Security Institution, Matsqui Institution, Mission Medium Security Institution, Regional Psychiatric Centre, Lower Mainland Regional Correction Centre including the Women's Unit, and forest camps, juvenile facilities, and institutions of lesser security upon demand.

Burnaby Criminal Defence Office
The Burnaby Criminal Defence Project began operating in October 1978 with a staff of three lawyers, a paralegal and two secretaries. This three-year project was established to assess the feasibility of a criminal public defender program and its effectiveness relative to other methods of providing legal services. The office handles most criminal law legal aid cases in Burnaby Provincial Court.

The project has been evaluated by independent evaluators contracting with the Federal Department of Justice. The data collection phase was completed March 31, 1981 and a report on the project is now complete. The project has been continued for one further year, pending further study and discussion by the Board of Legal Services, the Canadian Bar Association and the private Bar.

Do Your Own Divorce Program
In the Vancouver area, clients who qualify for legal aid and who are about to commence divorce proceedings on the grounds of living separate and apart for the time prescribed by the Divorce Act are given assistance under this special program. Referrals are made to one of the Law Student Legal Advice Clinics in the Lower Mainland, where the students assist the client to prepare and serve the documents necessary to commence the divorce petition and set the matter down for trial. The Legal Services Society appoints a lawyer, who is paid a fee under the tariff, to represent the client at trial.

With the assistance of law students and the client's own resources and through the appointment of a lawyer by Legal Services Soceity at the time of trial only, a significant number of clients can be assisted at a relatively low cost. During the 1982/83 fiscal year, approximately 197 persons were assisted to obtain divorce decrees under this program.

Training Department

The Training Program is responsible for the training of community legal information counsellors, staff lawyers, and secretary/legal assistants throughout the province. The goal of the program is to ensure competent delivery of direct and indirect legal services to the public by providing training programs for staff and personnel in funded agencies. These programs frequently take the form of 3- or 5-day workshops covering substantive law and advocacy skills. Resource materials have also been developed and are provided by this program for use in the offices.

In addition, the program has a budget to allow staff lawyers to attend courses organized by the Continuing Legal Education Society of British Columbia. It also funds an annual Staff Lawyer Conference (held three times annually prior to restraint). While the budget of the Training Program has had to be reduced under the restraint program, it continues to be a vital part of Client Services.

Restraint Program

During the 1982/83 fiscal year, the Legal Services Society has had to institute a restraint program in view of increasing costs due in part to increased demand and reduced revenues.

The Society has not been able to continue to fund the paralegal hired by the North Shore Information and Referral Society in North Vancouver or the paralegal hired jointly by the Richmond Family Place Society and the Richmond Women's Resource Centre Society. In addition, the Legal Services Society has not been able to continue to fund the British Columbia Civil Liberties Association and has had to reduce funding substantially to the Elizabeth Fry Society.

The restraint program has meant that effective October 1, 1982 the tariff of fees paid to private lawyers has been reduced by 12.5%. Tariff coverage in the criminal and family law areas has been reduced. And 21 staff in funded positions have been laid off.

Reduction of Family Law Services

Prior to April 1982, the Attorney General's Ministry supplied legal counsel to applicants for maintenance or custody of children in Family Court. Effective 23 April 1982, however, representation of applicants in Family Court was largely eliminated by the Ministry, regardless of the applicant's financial circumstances.

The Legal Services Society has been financially unable to extend services to applicants in Family Court, even where the need for such assistance is urgent.

Client Services Priorities

During the 1982/83 fiscal year, Client Services has developed priorities based on the following principles:

- **Seriousness of consequences to the applicant of the legal matter.** Those matters of greatest seriousness have the highest priority. For example, the most serious consequence for an individual in a criminal matter is to go to jail as a result of a trial or guilty plea; a simple criminal record, unaccompanied by a jail term, is less serious.
- **Urgency of consequence to the applicant. Can the matter wait?** For example, uncontested divorces where there is no external reason to clarify the applicant's status have a lower priority than other divorces. A plaintiff's actions have a lower priority than a defendant's actions because the plaintiff has a choice as to whether or not to commence the action.
- **Effective use of resources.** Where a mode of service delivery is exceptionally good value, it may be given a higher priority than a more expensive, but otherwise more important, area (e.g. a service mode which makes extensive use of volunteers, public legal education and community development).
- **Maximization of availability of service.** Services should be made available to the largest number of

eligible applicants. By this principle, duty counsel would be provided to people charged with summary offences before counsel would be provided to represent an accused for the actual charge—even if there was enough money to make that choice—because duty counsel is provided to all people charged; tariff coverage may miss those people who plead guilty at first appearance without advice.

—**Existence of alternative services.** If another service (e.g. Family Court, Rentalsman etc.) exists which can meet all or some of the particular need, the service is given lower priority.

In applying these principles, the service priorities for Client Services emerged. The priorities are set forth below.*

Because of unique circumstances, any individual case might receive higher priority than would be warranted by strictly following the categories assigned to types of cases. For example, the case of a plaintiff who needs to collect a debt to pay for some necessity might fall into the "Critical" category, instead of the "Non-Urgent" one.

Group A: Critical

1. Indictable criminal matters.
2. Urgent family matters:
   - —Those cases where the physical health or safety of one of the parties or of the children is involved. Restraining orders are an example.
   - —Where there is a dispute about (a) maintenance, (b) the occupancy of the family home and (c) custody; and where the outcome will seriously affect the rights of the parties, and where there is no alternative means of resolving the dispute. Child apprehensions and other family matters meeting this test are examples.
3. Urgent civil matters.
   - —Where there is a civil dispute which immediately and seriously affects the livelihood, housing or subsistence of the applicant and his or her family, and where there is no other means of resolving the dispute.
4. Duty counsel to persons in custody.
5. Public Legal Education as it relates to Items 1-4.

Group B: Minimum Service to People Who Must Currently Be Involved with the Law

6. Summary conviction offences where there is a likelihood of jail or loss of livelihood, or where there are other special circumstances.
7. The adjudication of custody and maintenance matters not covered in Group A where there is no other way to resolve the dispute.
8. Duty counsel to all accused not covered in Group A before disposition where the consequences to the accused of a conviction are significant. This category includes services rendered at the office.
9. Necessary resolution of status—e.g., a divorce where re-marriage is contemplated.
10. A defendant in a civil action not covered in Group A.
11. Public Legal Education as it relates to items 6-10.

Group C: Non-Urgent

12. Other civil matters not covered in Groups A or B, including: uncontested divorces where there is no necessity to resolve status; plaintiff in civil action; wills, real property matters, and consumer matters etc.
13. Summary conviction offences where neither jail nor loss of livelihood is a factor.
14. Public Legal Education as it relates to items 12 and 13.

Planning and Research Department

The Planning and Research Department provides consultation and information to the Board of Directors in its policy deliberations. It also provides assistance to other departments with questions related to policy, statistics and the ongoing evaluation of departmental activities.

The major focus of the 1982/83 fiscal year was the completion and implementation of a new information system, which covers all direct client services of the Legal Services Society and its funded agencies. The system processes all case data and enables the Society to take over direct payment of tariff accounts. The Department is also working on demographic profiles of British Columbia to assist in assessing the relative need for legal services in various parts of the province.

An independent evaluation of the overall delivery of legal services in British Columbia by the Legal Services Society began in March 1982 and will continue through the summer of 1983. The evaluation is primarily funded by the federal Department of Justice and is co-sponsored by the Legal Services Society.

The Department has played a part in several federal/provincial matters. It took an active role in support of the Attorney General's Ministry both in preparing for and participating in the federal/provincial negotiaions on a new Criminal Legal Aid Cost Sharing Agreement. The Department is also working with the provincial government to expedite cost sharing of civil legal aid under the Canada Assistance Plan.

The Department is now participating in an effort to design national statistics for legal aid, and to make the statistics compatible with those kept by other justice sections.

Legal Information Services Department

The Legal Information Services Department of the Legal Services Society provides education, advice and information about the law to the people of British Columbia in order to facilitate equal access to the law and to reinforce public understanding and support for the rule of law.

Due to the restraint program in 1982/83 the Legal Information Services Department was reduced by 27% resulting in staff layoffs and a significant reduction in the number of workshops provided, publications produced and projects funded. As a result of these cuts the Legal Information Services budget has been reduced to approximately 5% of the Society's total budget.

The objectives of the Legal Information Services Department are:

1. To increase the public's ability to understand the law and legal process in order that they will be able to exercise their rights and assume their responsibilities.
2. To increase the public's ability to identify and to prevent or to avoid potential legal problems.
3. To increase the public's ability to know when and how to obtain legal services.
4. To increase the public's ability to help themselves to resolve legal problems, in appropriate cases.
5. To facilitate the effective operation of a democratic society, including the support for the rule of law.

The Department provides these services through three Programs – the Schools Program, the Public Legal Education Program and the Library Services Program, and through its Publications Branch which produces print materials for the Legal Services Society.

The Legal Information Service Department has responsibility for providing the public, the provincial Bar and the Society's funders with information about its services. The Department distributes audio-visual and print materials to the general public and to its funded agencies. In 1982/83, the Publications Branch produced 43 publications for the Society. The Department distributed 137,830 materials.

The Schools Program

The purpose of the Schools Program is to support and develop legal education in the British Columbia school system and to ensure that students become more aware of their responsibilities and rights as

citizens living under the rule of law. This purpose is achieved by developing material and support services which ensure that legal topics are adequately presented by classroom teachers.

Curriculum Materials Development and Distribution

During the last twelve months development work continued on a law game, which may be played by using either a knowledge of criminal law and procedure or a knowledge of tort law and civil procedure and a material on mock trials which will enable teachers to introduce students to the legal process. A labour law teacher guide and a teacher guide to accompany the film "Somewhere Between" which deals with discrimination under Section 12(1)(b) of the Indian Act were also developed. A teacher guide on consumer and contract law was commenced. These materials are all directed at the upper secondary school level.

By March 31, 1983 the Schools Program had 37 audiovisual and print titles available for school use and had distributed over 2,600 copies of publications to schools during the previous twelve months.

Teacher Training

Eight regional workshops were held in various parts of the province for Law 11, Business 12, Family Studies and Guidance teachers during the past twelve months. One-day Family Law workshops were held in the Fraser Valley, Vancouver, Victoria, Courtenay, Prince George, Vernon, Castlegar and Kamloops.

The Schools Program also participated in the very successful summer institute for teachers of Consumer Education, held last summer at the University of B.C. and was actively involved in presentations to a variety of teacher workshops and conferences throughout the province.

Newsletter

Five issues of the Schools Program's Newsletter were produced on the themes of the Corrections System, Censorship, the Canadian Constitution, Young Offenders and Adoption. Each issue contained a resource handbook of bibliographical information as well as relevant legislation and other information. In all, over 10,000 copies of the Newsletter were sent to teachers, librarians and others involved in law and education.

Liaison Activities

The Schools Program continued its ongoing relationships with many legal and educational organizations in B.C. and across Canada. Representation was continued on both social studies and business education professional associations which are formed under the auspices of the B.C. Teachers' Federation.

Contact was maintained with the Ministry of Education's revision of the Social Studies curriculum for Grades 1-11 and the Program assisted the Ministry of Education's Curriculum Development Committee in the Consumer Education 12 course. Our concerns regarding course content, implementation strategies and suitability of teacher and student material were canvassed.

The Schools Program was represented on the Canadian Bar Association (B.C. Branch) Law Day Committee. The Program assisted with the open house at the Court House an arranged for lawyers to speak in some 40 classrooms in the lower mainland school districts.

The Public Legal Education Program

The goal of the Public Legal Education Program is to provide the opportunity for access to information about the law to people in B.C. An external review carried out this year concluded that the program is highly successful in reaching needy people throughout the province, very effective in promoting relevant projects to meet the needs of distant communities and extremely cost effective.

The law can be confusing to most of us. This program has identified impediments to access to basic legal information and has tried to reduce these impediments by supporting community groups which have

identified particular legal needs of their members.

Legal Services Society offices and funded agencies received support to carry out public legal education activities for their constituents. This year, due to the increasing demand for our services in a time of restraint, emphasis was on clinical programs or the development of self-help materials for clients who could not be represented. Materials on debts, foreclosures, small claims, and prison law were developed. Two summer students were employed to revise existing materials to bring them up-to-date and where necessary, bring the reading level down to increase their accessibility. Publications included "Speaking to Sentence," "A Guide to Wills," and "When I'm 64."

Four community-based programs were funded to address legal issues of interest to the disabled. These groups are looking at ways the law can be used to break down the barriers which restrict their participation in society.

Five programs focused on poverty law. All programs had an advocacy or self-help component; two had provincial applicability and three were established to meet needs in individual communities.

Six programs provided information programs to the rural communities of Armstrong, Enderby, New Denver, Terrace, Kitimat, and Courtenay. Programs were also run in Vernon, Salmon Arm, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Fort St. John and Kamloops.

Six programs developed or adapted existing materials to meet the needs of specific target groups. Groups targeted included communities facing environmental changes, and social and economic problems.

Seven programs, three of which were funded the previous year, provided access to people whose first language and laws are not English. These programs provided basic information on consumer, employment standards, motor vehicle, tax and housing law and government services.

The People's Law School received funds to subsidize its popular legal education booklet series. These booklets, covering a wide range of topics, are distributed free of charge to participants in People's Law School courses and are sold to the general public at a nominal price.

Library Services Program

The Library Services Program provides two main services:

1. Making the law and law-related materials accessible to the public by providing reference services, funding, staff training and library consultation to libraries, Legal Services Society regional offices, and community law offices.
2. Operating the Legal Resource Centre which provides a research facility and telephone information service to the general public so that all citizens can obtain current and accurate information about the law and the legal services available to them.

Legal Resource Centre

During 1982/83, the Legal Resource Centre answered 15,141 information questions, compared to 10,694 inquiries in the previous year. This represents an average monthly increase from 1,069 questions to 1,262.

In addition, 1,473 items from our audiovisual collection were circulated to schools and community groups.

The impact of the restraint budget and economic recession was to increase demand beyond technical and staff capacity. Although the hours of telephone service were decreased in March, the monthly calls remained high at 1,249.

An evaluation of the telephone legal information services showed a high level of client satisfaction (94%), with 48% of callers unemployed or on fixed income.

Funding

During 1982/83, twenty-six public library systems and three community college libraries were provided with funds to establish or maintain their legal collections.

Funding was also continued for a law student to staff the legal library at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre and to assist inmates with legal research.

Training

Through a training program, the Library Services Program ensures that librarians become skilled in legal reference and referral, and that legal collections are maintained as accurate and useful sources of legal information.

During 1982/83, seventeen workshops were conducted throughout the province for Legal Services Society staff, librarians, and a variety of groups and organizations. Topics covered included legal research and referral, library management skills, and substantive law sessions on the Canadian Constitution, law for hard times (debts, foreclosure, bankruptcy), and freedom of information.

The Program also carries out fieldwork to assit libraries and regional offices in organizing and maintaining legal collections. In 1982/83, the fieldworker visited ten libraries in order to assess library collections and legal information needs.

Publications

- *Cardex/Information Manual* – revision
- *Schools Newsletter* – Resource Handbook prepared for five issues
- *Legal Resource Centre News* – four issues
- *Audiovisual Catalogue* – update
- *Directory of Legal Services for B.C.* – 2nd edition
- *Evaluation of the Legal Resource Centre Phone Line Service* – by Consulting Sociologists Melody Hessing and Linda Thompson is available on request from the Legal Resource Centre.

Native Programs Department

Although restraint measures implemented during fiscal year 1982/83 generally affected the ability of the Native Programs Branch to develop services in several regions of the province where they are badly needed, Native Programs was able to provide funding for a Native Community Law Office in Burns Lake.

Situated in the old courthouse, the Yinkadinee Keyakh' Law Centre began operating in September under the direction of an all-Indian Board of Directors, representing the four bands and a non-status Indian local in the town's immediate area.

Few, if any, could doubt the need for services in the Burns Lake community, particularly for Native Indian people, who comprise approximately 50% of the population. While some alarming demographic statistics came to light during the needs assessment phase of the development work, perhaps the most telling data were on the numbers of Native people processed through provincial court the previous year.

According to court records, over 1,800 members of the Burns Lake, Lake Babine, Cheslatta and Omenica Bands appeared in court in the calendar year 1981. While it must be assumed many of these people were charged with offences more than once, the statistics are nevertheless appalling. Give the fact that the community had only one lawyer, one Native courtworker and one probation worker it was very apparent to the Native Programs Branch that something had to be done.

Until the Burns Lake Native Community Law Office opened its doors, all legal aid referrals had to be made either in Smithers or Prince George further adding to people's problems.

Now, although monthly court docket lists in Burns Lake still contain a disproportionate number of names of Native people, they at least have some place to go for assistance.

Statistics available from the first seven months of operations clearly indicate the office – staffed by a lawyer, a legal information counsellor and a secretary – is being utilized. While there was some skepticism initially that the office was intended solely for Indian people, these fears

have since dissipated. No statistics are kept on the number of non-Indian people using the services, but the staff indicates that many clients are non-Indian.

Native Community Law Offices

Other Native Community Law Offices

Notwithstanding the restraint position adopted by Legal Services, the Native Programs Branch was able to continue funding Native CLOs in Masset and Skidegate on the Queen Charlotte Islands, and in Hazelton and Merritt. All of these offices continued to provide services to all eligible people in their communities as well as unique services to Indian people.

In Merritt, the Nicola Valley Counselling Centre was appointed legal aid area director. This means the office – staffed by two legal information counsellors and a secretary – is able to appoint counsel for clients, rather than sending them to Kamloops for screening and eventual referral.

Native Friendship Centres

Friendship Centres in Fort St. John, Smithers, Mission and Port Alberni also continued to receive funding from the Native Programs Branch which enabled each of them to retain legal information counsellors. These counsellors carried out a wide variety of duties, concentrating on client work and community development.

New Developments

As the 1982/83 fiscal year drew to a close, work was continuing in several areas of the province toward better legal services for Indian people.

In the Shuswap-North Okanagan area development work began which local Indian leaders hope will lead to a Native CLO. The only barrier to its being established in 1983/84 is availability of funding.

The Native Programs Branch, while mindful of restraint and the economic recession, continued to explore ways of improving legal services for all Native people in the province. Among the initiatives begun in 1982/83 was a summer student project to establish a Native law precedent and information bank. This work consisted of compilation of all precedent cases directly affecting Native people and their rights. Eventually the data will be computerized and made available to all practitioners with native clients. As well, preliminary work was carried out to establish information packages designed to assist lawyers and legal informtion counsellors assisting Native clients with administrative law problems.

Applications Received: Legal Services Society Branch Offices

Table I
April 1, 1982-
March 31, 1983

Location	Criminal	Family	Other Civil	Total
Burnaby Defender	1698	4		1702
Campbell River	1300	625	276	2201
Chilliwack	1522	566	398	2486
Cranbrook	720	425	135	1280
Dawson Creek	432	262	179	873
Fort St. John	376	210	110	696
Kamloops	1938	1143	564	3645
Kelowna	1159	609	246	2014
Nanaimo	1661	1024	437	3122
Nelson	831	650	404	1885
New Westminster/Burnaby	3424	1021	413	4858
Prince George	2888	908	448	4244
Prince Rupert	896	294	234	1424
Surrey	2138	1342	589	4069
Vancouver	14278	3294	2878	20450
Vernon	640	437	95	1172
Victoria	3903	2428	2413	8744
Williams Lake	867	331	51	1249
Office Sub Total	40671	15573	9870	66114
AREA DIRECTORS	7628	2782	530	10940
OTHER*	787	656	1819	3262
GRAND TOTAL	49086	19011	12219	80316

*Including all C.L.O.'s (except Victoria), Prison Project and Head Office for March and part of February 1983.

Criminal Tariff Costs, by Offence Type

Table II
April 1, 1982-
March 31, 1983

Type of Proceeding	Number of Proc'dings	Percent of All Proc'dings	Total Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Average Cost per Proc'ding
Homicide including murder, manslaughter, infanticide, attempted murder, criminal negligence causing death (except M.V.)	341	1.10	309,810	4.14	909
Sexual offences, including rape, indecent assaults, indecent acts, indecent exposure, other sexual intercourse, incest, seduction, buggery, bestiality, procuring	544	1.76	262,172	3.50	482
Assaults, including wounding assault causing bodily harm, assaulting a peace officer, common assault, kidnapping, obstructing a peace officer, abduction, unlawful confinement, resisting arrest	2421	7.84	581,265	7.76	240
Robbery, including with firearm or other offensive weapon or by assault, extortion	1144	3.70	436,304	5.83	381
Breaking and Entering, including business premises and residences, unlawfully in a dwelling house, possession of house-breaking instruments	4297	13.91	995,160	13.29	232
Theft of M.V., taking car without owner's consent	323	1.05	61,536	0.82	191
Theft over $200, including theft from M.V.	2116	6.85	446,821	5.97	211
Theft under $200, including theft from M.V.	2489	8.06	443,479	5.92	178
Possession of Stolen Property	1373	4.44	295,864	3.96	215
Frauds, including false pretences breach of trust, impersonation, forgery, counterfeiting, uttering	1902	6.16	490,992	6.56	258
Prostitution, including soliciting, procuring, operating a bawdy house	26	0.08	5,590	0.07	215
Gaming and Betting, including being found in gaming or betting house, lotteries, cheating at play	5	0.02	940	0.01	188

continued

Type of proceeding	Number of Proc'dings	Percent of All Proc'dings	Total Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Average Cost per Proc'ding
Weapons, including carrying, pointing, possessing prohibited or restricted weapons, and explosives, bomb threats	1001	3.24	255,530	3.41	255
Property, including arson, trespassing at night, prowling, mischief, loitering, wilful damage	911	2.95	240,154	3.21	264
Escaping, including unlawfully at large, failure to appear, violation of judicial interim release	734	2.38	151,358	2.02	206
Driving offences, including criminal negligence causing death or injury, dangerous driving, failure to remain at the scene of an accident, driving under suspension or prohibition	993	3.21	200,605	2.68	202
Drinking offences, including impaired driving over .08, failing to provide a breath sample	3704	11.99	668,632	8.93	181
Other Criminal Code offences, including causing a disturbance, breach of probation, threatening, perjury, unlawful assembly, misleading a police officer, fear of injury, failure to keep the peace	1481	4.79	294,984	3.94	199
Possession of cannabis, including marijuana, hashish	615	1.99	103,955	1.39	169
Possession of opiates, including heroin, cocaine, codeine	102	0.33	19,286	0.26	189
Possession of restricted drugs, including LSD, STP, MDA	119	0.39	23,097	0.31	194
Possession for the purpose of trafficking of cannabis	513	1.66	116,937	1.56	228
Possession for the purpose of trafficking of opiates	99	0.32	28,158	0.38	284
Possession for the purpose of trafficking of controlled drugs, including amphetamines, barbituates	16	0.05	5,271	0.07	329
Possession for the purpose of trafficking of restricted drugs	90	0.29	21,817	0.29	242
Trafficking in cannabis	507	1.64	116,025	1.55	229
Trafficking in opiates	89	0.29	27,605	0.37	310
Trafficking in controlled drugs	20	0.06	4,101	0.05	205
Trafficking in restricted drugs	147	0.48	32,424	0.43	221
Drug Conspiracies, (any drugs)	105	0.34	140,816	1.88	1,341
Other drug offences, including importing, cultivating	55	0.18	64,577	0.86	1,174
Other Federal offences, including bankruptcy, shipping, customs, excise, harbours board, income tax, unemployment insurance, contributing to juvenile delinquency	52	0.17	13,872	0.19	267
Other	2315	7.49	581,417	7.76	251
Provincial M.V. offences, including driving without due care, failure to remain at the scene of an accident, no insurance, all "point system" offences	68	0.22	12,690	0.17	187
Other Provincial offences, including Liquor Act, Wildlife Act, social service tax, social welfare, securities, hunting offences	175	0.57	35,532	0.47	203
TOTALS	**30,892**	**100.00%**	**7,488,786**	**100.00%** **100.01**	**242**

Family Tariff Costs, by Type of Proceeding

Table III
April 1, 1982-
March 31, 1983

Type of Proceeding	Number of Proceedings	Percentage of All Proceedings	Total Cost	Percentage of Total Cost	Average Cost per Proceeding
Family Relations Act					
Maintenance	721	5.52	158,504.58	4.87	220
Show Cause	398	3.05	97,208.51	2.99	244
Custody	1543	11.81	372,198.97	11.44	241
Access	381	2.92	89,212.69	2.74	234
Other	1232	9.43	257,438.70	7.91	209
Family & Child Services Act	1050	8.03	405,159.12	12.45	386
Child Paternity & Support Act	93	0.71	23,328.00	0.72	251
Interim Applications	7	0.05	1,540.00	0.05	220
Registrar's Hearings	58	0.44	12,180.00	0.37	210
Variation of Orders	701	5.36	173,469.75	5.33	247
Divorce Act					
Undefended	3661	28.01	880,498.45	27.06	241
Defended	1141	8.73	372,851.21	11.45	327
Infants Act	1	0.01	56.25	0.002	56
Adoption Act	139	1.06	29,549.33	0.91	213
Appeals	71	0.54	22,141.75	0.68	312
Other	1873	14.33	358,629.26	11.02	191
Grand Total	13070	100.00%	3,253,766.57	100.00% 99.992	249

Types of Problems Routinely Handled by Community Law Offices

Table IV
April 1, 1982-
March 31, 1983

	Number of Cases (1982/83)	Percentage of Total Cases (1982/83)	Number of Cases (1981/82)	Percentage of Total Cases (1981/82)
1. Criminal	4019	21.1	4062	20.2
2. Matrimonial	3853	22.5	4528	22.5
3. Debt	1851	9.7	1131	5.6
4. Consumer	1503	7.8	1491	7.4
5. Landlord/Tenant	1377	7.2	1716	8.5
6. Social Assistance/Welfare	1101	5.7	864	4.3
7. Small Claims	860	4.5	923	4.6
8. Wills/Estates	653	3.4	759	3.8
9. Income Tax	636	3.3	639	3.2
10. U.I.C.	619	3.2	587	2.9
11. Real Property	610	3.2	688	3.4
12. Labour	562	2.9	776	3.9
13. Insurance/I.C.B.C.	560	2.9	571	2.8
14. Pension	550	2.9	503	2.5
15. Motor Vehicle	498	2.6	579	2.9
16. Personal/Non-Legal	282	1.5	392	2.0
17. Child Welfare	277	1.4	268	1.3
18. W.C.B.	242	1.3	265	1.3
19. Human Rights	124	0.6	267	1.3
20. Immigration	86	0.4	99	0.5
21. Other Problem	1182	6.2	1405	7.0

Percentage totals exceed 100% because some cases involve more than one area of law.

*This Table reflects about 10½ months of services. In February 1983 most offices shifted to a new reporting system.

Auditor's Report

To the Chairman and Members of the Legal Services Society, and

To the Attorney-General, Province of British Columbia

I have examined the balance sheet of the Legal Services Society as at 31 March 1983 and the statement of income and expenditures and surplus for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Society as at 31 March 1983 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, as modified by note 1 to the financial statements, applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Erma Morrison, F.C.A.
Auditor General
Victoria, British Columbia
31 May 1983

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 1983

1. **Significant Accounting Policies**
These financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles except that:
   (a) Property and equipment are recorded as operating expenditures at the time of acquisition.
   (b) No accrual for employee vacation pay is provided.
   (c) No provision is made for work in progress.
2. **Comparative Figures**
The 1982 Due from the Province of British Columbia and Accounts Payable-Tariffs, which were paid through the Ministry of the Attorney General, have been increased by $728,857. This amount had not been previously recognized on the balance sheet. Certain other 1982 figures have been restated in order to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted in 1983. These restatements have no effect on surplus.
3. **Commitments**
The Society has commitments under long-term leases for office premises as follows:

1984	$269,783
1985	173,882
1986	104,278
1987	66,253
1988	4,460
	$618,656

Statements

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 1983

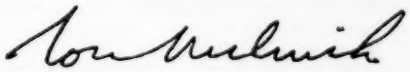
Exhibit A

Assets	1983	1982
Cash and Term Deposits	$ 381,341	$1,436,819
Accounts Receivable	36,321	96,393
Due from the Province of British Columbia (Note 2)	1,938,744	1,099,301
Grants Recoverable	15,000	28,000
Prepaid Expenses	36,427	12,264
	$2,407,833	$2,672,777
Liabilities and Surplus		
Accounts Payable – General	$ 139,729	$ 207,567
– Tariff (Note 2)	2,807,674	1,528,857
Professional Staff Benefit Plan	179,960	160,592
	3,127,363	1,897,016
Surplus (Deficit) (Exhibit B)	(719,530)	775,761
	$2,407,833	2,672,777

The three accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board

D.A. Silversides
Chairman



T. Melnick
Vice-Chairman

Statement of Income and Expenditures and Surplus for the Year Ended 31 March 1983

Exhibit B

Income	1983	1982
Grants		
Province of British Columbia	$15,769,136	$13,145,921
Law Foundation	2,760,004	1,808,492
	18,529,140	14,954,413
Other Income		
Interest	246,793	420,166
Legal Costs Recovered from Clients	45,921	50,980
Publications	15,277	19,344
Miscellaneous	578	13,769
	308,569	504,259
	18,837,709	15,458,672
Expenditures		
Salaries and Benefits	4,171,066	3,461,333
Board Expenses	70,991	66,441
Computer	288,179	269,011
Office	455,810	457,892
Publications	102,173	109,341
Libraries	91,876	116,066
Rent	521,338	446,721
Travel	190,241	270,522
Miscellaneous	196,749	227,995
Grants	2,513,613	3,087,532
Tariffs	11,730,964	6,933,608
	20,333,000	15,446,462
Excess (Deficiency) of income over expenditures for the year	(1,495,291)	12,210
Surplus at beginning of year	775,761	763,551
Surplus (Deficit) at end of year (Exhibit A)	$ (719,530)	$ 775,761

Schedules

for the Year Ended
31 March 1983

	CLIENT SERVICES		LEGAL INFORMATION SERVICES			
	Administration, Training & Funded Groups	Branches	Administration & Publications	Schools Program	Public Legal Education	Library Programs
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries & Benefits	$ 349,984	$ 2,668,654	$ 136,818	$ 118,670	$ 74,717	$ 160,739
Directors' Expenses						
Computer						1,699
Publications			102,173			
Libraries						91,876
Office	1,787	254,859	1,241	35,022	237	898
Rent		338,582				
Travel	83,735	65,128	1,071	5,474	2,772	1,683
Miscellaneous	42,696	108,927	4,801	20	46	
Grants	1,536,242			25,009	141,625	42,364
Tariff						
TOTALS	$ 2,014,444	$ 3,436,150	$ 246,104	$ 184,195	$ 219,397	$ 299,259

	NATIVE PROGRAMS	RESEARCH & PLANNING	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1983 TOTAL	1982 TOTAL
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries & Benefits	$ 108,805	$ 51,928	$ 500,751	$ 4,171,066	$ 3,461,333
Directors' Expenses			70,991	70,991	66,441
Computer			286,480	288,179	269,011
Publications				102,173	109,341
Libraries				91,876	116,066
Office	544		161,222	455,810	457,892
Rent			182,756	521,338	446,721
Travel	18,773	84	11,521	190,241	270,522
Miscellaneous	571	23,751	15,937	196,749	227,995
Grants	768,373			2,513,613	3,087,532
Tariff			11,730,964	11,730,964	6,933,608
TOTALS	$ 897,066	$ 75,763	$ 12,960,622	$ 20,333,000	$ 15,446,462

Legal Services Society Branch Offices

Burnaby-New Westminster
120-5021 Kingsway, Burnaby
V5H 4A5 437-4432

Campbell River
No. 2-912 Island Highway
V9W 5A7 287-9521

Chilliwack
No. 5-9360 Mill St.
V2P 4N2 792-7264

Cranbrook
201-125 10th Ave South
V1C 2N1 426-8971

Dawson Creek
Unit 9, 1405-102 Avenue
V1G 2E1 782-5911/2

Fort St. John
B9822-101st Avenue
V1J 2B2 785-5674/5

Kamloops Regional Law Centre Association
No. 200-142 Victoria St.
V2C 1Z7 374-7777

Kelowna
1262 St. Paul Street
V1Y 2E6 763-8804

Nanaimo
No. 2-149 Wallace St.
V9R 5B2 753-0271

Nelson
550 Stanely Street
V1L 1N2 352-3147

Prince George
No. 202-1378 Fifth Avenue
V2L 3L4 562-4445

Prince Rupert
737 West 2nd Avenue
V8J 1H4 627-1364

Surrey
No. 308, 15225-104th Ave.
V3R 6Y8 584-8535

Vancouver
No. 2-195 Alexander St.
V6A 1N3 687-1831

Vernon
2905-30th Avenue
V1T 2B8 549-1616

Williams Lake
94-1st Avenue North
V2G 1Y6 392-2941

Prison Services Project
2406 Montrose Avenue
Abbotsford
V2S 3S9 859-7681
or toll-free 530-3514

Langley Paralegal Project
5525-208th Street
V3A 2K4 530-7101

Community Law Offices

Abbotsford Community Services Society
2406 Montrose Avenue
V2S 3S9 859-7681
toll-free 530-3514

Maple Ridge Legal Information Service
22558 Lougheed Highway
V2X 2V1 467-1577

Nanaimo Association for Intervention and Development
149 Wallace Street
V9R 5B2 753-4317

Westminster Community Legal Services Society
805-12th Street
V3M 4K2 524-0381

Penticton Legal Services
Suite 103-304 Martin St.
Penticton
V2A 5K4 493-0210

Powell River Civil Liberties Society
4727 Marine Avenue
V8A 2L2 485-9871

Quesnel Human Rights & Civil Liberties Association
121 Barlow Avenue
V2J 2B8 992-6391

Smithers Law Centre Society
P.O. Box 2904
V0J 2N0 847-4448

The Law Centre Association of Victoria
3rd Floor-1221 Broad St.
Victoria, B.C.
V8W 2A4 388-4516

Native Legal Information Offices

Burns Lake Community Law Centre Society
P.O. Box 8000
492 Yellowhead Highway, #16
V0J 1E0 692-7534

Haida Counselling & Legal Assistance Society
P.O. Box 37
Queen Charlotte City
V0T 1S0 559-8306
and
P.O. Box 130
Masset
V0M 1M0 626-3925

Fort St. John Indian Friendship Centre
10208-95th Avenue
V1J 1J2 785-8566

Mission Indian Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 3145
33236 First Avenue
V2V 4J3 462-9511

Nicola Valley Counselling Centre
P.O. Box 1989
1988 Quilchena Avenue
Merritt
V0K 2B0 378-5107

Port Alberni Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 23
3178 Second Avenue
V9Y 7M6 723-8281

Smithers Indian Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 2920
V0J 2N0 847-9642

Upper Skeena Counselling & Legal Assistance Society
P.O. Box 130
Hazelton
V0J 1Y0 842-5218